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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

N. P. FINN, Business Manager.

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☞ All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; to Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance will these terms be departed from.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1873. NO. 188.

FIRST EDITION.

Modoc Massacre Outdone.

The Merciless Slaughter of Colored Men by Whites in Grant Parish, Louisiana.

Sixty-five Mutilated Dead Bodies Found.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—Attorney General Williams to-day received the following dispatch:

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1873.

Deputy Marshal Dekline has returned from Colfax. He arrived there the day after the massacre. The details are horrible. The Democrats, white, of Grant parish attempted to oust the incumbent parish officers by force and failed, the Sheriff protecting the officers with a colored posse. Several days afterwards recruits from other parishes to the number of three hundred came to the assistance of the assailants, when they demanded the surrender of the colored people. This was refused. An attack was made and the negroes were driven into the Court house. The Court House was fired and the negroes slaughtered as they left the burning building. After the resistance ceased sixty-five negroes, terribly mutilated, were found dead near the ruins of the Court House. Thirty are known to have been taken prisoners and said to have been shot after surrender and thrown in the river. Two of the assailants were wounded. The slaughter is greater than in the riot of 1866 in this city. Will send report by mail.

[Signed.] J. R. BECKWITH,
United States Attorney.

Marshal Packard telegraphs that Deputy Marshal Dekline has returned from Colfax, where he arrived the Tuesday following the collision of Sunday last, and found the place almost deserted except by women. He buried the remains of sixty-two dead men found in the fields. The dispatch continues: It was reported that subsequent to the burning of the Court House, thirty-four colored men, previously made prisoners, were taken in the river bank in couples, and there shot and thrown overboard. It is also reported that seventy-five were shot in the adjacent woods, where their bodies are still lying. He found also twelve wounded, some of them mortally, still alive. Among the dead he has present composed the posse which, under the direction of Sheriff Shaw, white, appointed by Governor Kellogg, had taken possession of the Court House, and were still reading it. Nash, who was Sheriff by appointment of Warmoth, and was superceded by Shaw, led the whites. From creditable appearances there appeared to be no doubt on the part of the colored men until after their surrender, when they were murdered without mercy after the massacre in the Court House, if even while they were ejected by fire to the building. Sheriff Shaw is missing. It is supposed he will have been killed. The deputy found it impossible to make an arrest without the presence of United States troops. Armed bodies of whites are scouring the country. The assailants had in their possession a six-pounder cannon, taken, it is said, from Kellogg's loaned from the Red River steamer John T. Moore.

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The officer left in charge did not obey the order given by Captain Williams to awake him at three o'clock, for he slept until awakened by the shock of the ship striking the shore, from twelve to seventeen minutes after three. The conduct of Captain Williams and other officers, after the ship struck, was all that could be demanded of men in their trying situation. The management of the ship is condemned from the time of changing the course, at 1 P. M. Monday, until the time she became a wreck. Whether or not sufficient allowance was made by Captain Williams for current in the course he steered, does not seem to be a question of vital importance, for it is very probable that there was some error as to the speed of the ship, and the lack of vigilance on the part of officers who were on the night watch is very apparent, and to obtain soundings or use the most ordinary precaution that ought to be used in approaching the coast, would have ran her ashore had she been on the course that Captain Williams supposed her to be. The fact that no lights being seen can only be accounted for by want of vigilance. Captain Williams himself states that even the land might have been seen at a distance of two or three miles, and that could be done on a bright night and ought to have been seen some time before the disaster, if proper look out had been kept. Nash, who was Sheriff by appointment of Warmoth, and was superceded by Shaw, led the whites. From creditable appearances there appeared to be no doubt on the part of the colored men until after their surrender, when they were murdered without mercy after the massacre in the Court House, if even while they were ejected by fire to the building. Sheriff Shaw is missing. It is supposed he will have been killed. The deputy found it impossible to make an arrest without the presence of United States troops. Armed bodies of whites are scouring the country. The assailants had in their possession a six-pounder cannon, taken, it is said, from Kellogg's loaned from the Red River steamer John T. Moore.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Pope Reported Dead and Convalescent Alternately.

LONDON, April 18.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the death of the Pope is reported in that city this morning. No credit is placed in the report here.

ROME, April 18.—The Pope arose from his bed today, remaining up several hours, transacting business.

Evening.—The Pope is better, but still confined to bed.

Baron Liebig Dead.

MUNICH, April 18.—Baron Justus Leibig died today, after a painful illness, aged seventy.

The War in Sumatra.

THE HAGUE, April 18.—The government has received despatches confirmatory of the unfavorable news from Sumatra. Atchinese fight desperately. The Dutch are assailed on all sides. Reinforcements are going forward with all possible dispatch.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 18.—The remains of Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, who died in Florence are in Westminster awaiting shipment to the United States. The funeral services take place to-day. Benjamin Moran, secretary of the United States Legation, will be a pall bearer.

PARIS, April 18.—The wife of Henri Rochefort is dead.

MADRID, April 18.—The railway between Barcelona and Tarragona has been cut by the Carlists.

The authorities of Tamarite, in Huesca, have been seized by the Carlists, who will hold them until the sum demanded of the town shall have been paid.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—Persia having complained that her territory was being violated by Russian troops, in an encounter with Turcomans, the Russian government has acknowledged the act, explaining that it was involuntary, and stating that orders had been issued to the Russian officers operating on the frontier of Persia to respect her territory in future.

LONDON, April 18.—The programme for the celebration of Shakespeare's birthday, at Stratford-on-Avon, is published. There will be a procession, oration, reading of poetry, &c.

Mr. Schenck, American Minister, and the Earl of Shaftsbury, will also act as pall bearers at the funeral of Bishop McIlvaine to-morrow.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—The steamships City of Montreal and Castilla, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 18, P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾. American Securities—5-20s '65, 91¾; ex-coupons, '65, 90¼; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 90; Erie Railway bonds, 36½. Spirits of petroleum 13d. Turpentine 40s.

FRANKFORT, April 18.—U. S. bonds 5-20's, '62, 91¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Cotton steadier; middling upland 9½@9⅝d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were American and 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; April delivery from Savannah or Charleston, 9¼d; sales during the week 53,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were for export and 3,000 bales were for speculation; stock 694,000 bales, of which 352,000 bales were American; receipts 18,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales were American; actual export 9,000 bales; stock afloat 225,000 bales, of which 208,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat, average, 11s 4½d; club 10s 9½d@12s; red western 12s 2d. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 27s 3d@27s 6d. Pork 83s 6d. Cheese 68s. Cumberland middles 38s 9d; short rib 40s 3d. Receipts of wheat for the past two days 2,000 quarters none American. Receipts of corn for the past three days 18,000 quarters, of which 14,000 quarters were American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and tending down.

ANTWERP, April 18.—Refined petroleum 40¾ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1873.

ANOTHER STOCK FAILURE.

Messrs Lockwood & Co., bankers, successors to Lockwood & Co., have failed. It is not generally expected that the failure will affect local affairs in Wall street. Yesterday, it is said, they sold short on stocks, and the rise to-day was too much for them. The financiers do not regard the present flurry as anything more than the annual visitation about the beginning of summer, only that it came a little earlier this year, and they believe it will purify the atmosphere in Wall street, and with the currency arriving from the west, and the payments now making by the Treasury of the May interest, will be followed by general ease in the money market, but the ease may come too late, however, to save some bears who are in the present squeeze. Lockwood & Co. say they were carried down by having assets not immediately available, and the withdrawal of deposits in consequence of the tightness of money. On the street, however, the impression is that the immediate cause given is the recent change of front by the firm from "bull" to "bear."

The Apaches Suing for Peace—Order of Major General Crook.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—We have advices from Prescott to April 8th. The troops arrived at Camp Verde, April 4th, followed by one hundred Apaches anxious to surrender. It is the first time in the history of those tribes that they send for peace. Chalipun, one of the head chiefs, said he asked for peace, not because he loved the whites, but he was afraid to do otherwise. Cochise's warriors are the only ones in Arizona now depredating, they still committing terrible outrages across the line on the people of Sonora, under color of protection of the United States. General Crook has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, PRESCOTT, April 7.—It is with pleasure the announcement is made of the surrender of a large number of Indians lately hostile, against whom military operations have been prosecuted for the past four months. Assurances through chiefs of these tribes that the desire of their people is to conclude a permanent peace, these propositions are made in the midst of a campaign in which they have been seriously punished, and the impression that Commander believing in their sincerity announces hereby and declares peace with the tribes represented. The basis of this peace is simply that these Indians shall cease plundering and murdering, remain on their several reservations, and comply with the regulations made by the government through its authorized agents. So long, therefore, as they remain true to their agreement they will be protected by the military of this department and enjoy all their rights under this, after sufficient time shall have elapsed to enable the friends of any renegades still at large to bring them in upon their proper reservations. Post commanders will use the troops at their command to pursue and force them. In case any such straggling bands continue to remain absent without authority they will be forced to surrender or be destroyed. By command of

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL CROOK.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Operations Against the Modocs

War of Extermination Begun.

Adjournment of Supreme Court.

Impecunious Vienna Commissioners.

Free Postal Delivery Extension.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 18, 1873.

The Extermination Commenced.

Gen. Gillem is doing effective work in the Lava Beds. Gen. Sherman to-night received, through Gen. Schofield at San Francisco, a dispatch from Gillem, dated at "Headquarters of the Army in the Field," April 16th. It says: We have had some very severe fighting to-day and have driven the Indians about four hundred yards, and have succeeded in cutting them off from the water. They must now break through our lines or evacuate their stronghold. Our lines are not more than four hundred yards from the Indian caves. I can give no adequate description of the ground over which we have fought. Mortar shells were thrown into the Indian camp yesterday and during last night. I feel it will be impossible, owing to the nature of the position, to surround the Indians with my present force. Our loss to-day is two killed and four wounded."

Adjournment of Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States will hear no more cases. The Court has adjourned until the 28th of the present month. On that day the Court will reassemble, and after a session of a few days in closing up the pending business will adjourn until the autumn.

Unstable Patriots.

The patriotism of some of the honorary Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition has given out. Their impecunious condition financially proves quite embarrassing. The Department of State, however, has no way of paying their expenses, even if willing. But, in addition to this, the act of Congress especially prohibits any expenditure on account of this class of Commissioners. It is very amusing to note the suggestions which the poverty stricken honorables have communicated by letter to the Secretary of State in order to enlighten him as to how their expenses might be paid out of the public treasury. The Secretary, unfortunately, does not see the matter in the same light. All of these persons must look for the paying positions. The Exposition evidently, in their opinion, will suffer from their absence.

Extension of the Free Delivery System.

The acting Postmaster General has instructed Special Agent Samuel Smith to visit the cities not already supplied, having twenty thousand or more inhabitants, preparatory to the carrying out of the act of March 3, 1873, providing for the extension of the free delivery service. The cities to be visited are Charleston, S. C.; Scranton, Pa.; Columbus, O.; Patterson, N. J.; Hoboken, N. J.; Kansas City, Mo.; Moodie, Ala.; Fall River, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Peoria, Ill.; Covington, Ky.; Quincy, Ill.; Evansville, Ind.; Oswego, N. Y.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Savannah, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Camden, N. J.; Davenport, Iowa, and St. Paul, Minn. Special Agent Smith will proceed forth-with.

Reduced Postage to Belgium.

The additional postal convention between the United States and Belgium, has been concluded, will go into effect as soon as completed. It provides for reduced letter postage, as follows: For closed mails sent via Great Britain, the letter postage is fixed at 5 cents per ½ oz., and for mails sent direct, (by means of the new line of steamers lately established between Philadelphia and Antwerp), 6 cents per ½ ounce.

The Mails for Portugal.

The General Postoffice Department has officially announced that the mails for Portugal from the United States may be forwarded in the German mails. The postage on letters so forwarded is 11 cents per half ounce on German mails sent direct, and 19 cents per half ounce on German closed mails sent via England. Those rates apply also to letters for Madeira and the Azores *via* England.

Important Ruling of the Postoffice Department.

The Executive order does not prohibit a postmaster from also holding a commission in the State militia.

Seeds and Grain in Foreign Mails.

By our postal conventions with foreign countries, seeds and grain are classed as samples of merchandise, and are subject to the rates of postage chargeable upon that class of correspondence, and to the conditions governing the transmission of such matter. The packages must be open to inspection, must contain no writing or written communication except the name of the sender and of the addressee and the number and price on each sample, must not exceed two feet in length or one foot in any other dimension, and must not exceed the weight of twenty-four ounces. If sent to Germany they must not exceed the weight of eight and three-fourths ounces.

SEWARD MEMORIAL.

Oration of Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

ALBANY, April 18.—The Senate and Assembly, the Governor and State officers, the Judiciary, and the Common Council of this city, met at the Capitol at ten o'clock A. M., and forming in line, marched to the North Reformed Dutch church to listen to the oration of Charles Francis Adams on the late William H. Seward. After prayer, and the reading of the memorial resolutions of the Legislature, Mr. Adams was introduced to the audience by Gov. DIX, and began his oration.

Mr. Adams's oration was very lengthy, and showed great care in preparation. It is impossible to give any adequate idea of its beauty and scope in a brief telegraphic abstract. Mr. Adams said there were among public men of history three classes, viz: first, those who work the fall of nations; second, those who sustain nations; and third, those who develope nations. In the third and highest class he would enroll the name of William Henry Seward. He then proceeded to sketch the rise of the Whig party, to which Mr. Seward at first allied

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1873.

Some of the leading English journals make bitter complaints over the heartless neglect of their government with regard to the condition of affairs in the Fiji Islands. It is declared that matters cannot go on much longer in those islands, as they are, without a total collapse of all law and order, ending in a quarrel between the two races, of which the result will be some day a tragedy that will send a thrill of horror through the civilized world.

As the true details of the recent bloody massacre of negroes in Louisiana begin to come to light, the unutterable fiendishness of the crime begins also to appear. Hardly ever, if ever before, has a deed of such infernal atrocity been perpetrated since the settlement of this country, either by savage or civilized men. The mere recital of it is blood-curdling. We put aside vengeance on the one hand, and mercy on the other; but in the name of outraged humanity and justice we demand that the government shall act.

The workingmen of Massachusetts are evidently studying the labor question for themselves. The committee recently appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the condition of operatives in manufacturing towns, *report*, after visiting all the larger towns and cities, that intelligent workingmen oppose any legislation which interferes with the right of contract on the part of employers, as a restriction of the rights of workingmen. It will be a happy day for the country when laboring men everywhere take the same sensible view.

Unless something is speedily done in the way of street cleaning, it will not be very long before the health of the city is seriously endangered. Our thoroughfares have rarely been in a more deplorable state than at present, while the officials whose duty it is to see that they are put in proper condition have seldom, if ever before, given so striking an exhibition of "masterly inactivity" as they now display. The question is whether this Fabian policy will be likely to triumph over the incoherous exhalations engendered by the warm weather.

The United States Senate Transportation Committee, with a view to legislation by Congress next winter, invite State governments, boards of trade, merchants, farmers, and others interested, to send statements of their various grievances, with facts and figures, to the Chairman of the Committee, Senator Wisdom, at Washington. Farmers, merchants and manufacturers will do well to respond to this invitation, by forwarding carefully prepared memorials, quoting the State laws, giving all the statistics they can procure, and clearly stating all the matters of which they complain and the remedies they desire Congress to enact, to the end that that body may be enabled to proceed in a plain, direct and definite manner.

Yesterday was an occasion of rare interest at the capital of New York, it being the Seward Memorial Day. Hon Charles Francis Adams delivered a masterly oration on the life and services of the veteran national states. man, who, it will be recollected by some, many years ago pronounced at the same place a most appreciative eulogy over that great scholar and sage, ex-President John Quincy Adams, father of the distinguished orator, who was himself, in the early stages of the Alabama negotiations, intimately connected with the great statesman who then held the helm of the nation. Well, therefore, might the eulogist kindle with his theme. All the dignitaries of the State and many of the leading men of the country were present. It was a memorable day.

Remarking on the proceedings of a recent "spiritual" meeting, whereat one of the speakers expressed gloomy misgivings concerning the intrinsic value of the new dispensation, and intimated grave doubts whether the great fiend had in reality so far retrograded as to come back to us from the other world "with poor poetry, bad grammar and false doctrines," the New York *Tribune* considers it quite probable that all these things—poetry, grammar and doctrine—may, albeit classed here as infinite nonsense, according to the celestial standard be the perfection of wisdom. This explains something which has heretofore sorely puzzled us; namely, the remarkable falling off of the *Tribune* in moral insight, intellectual compass, and æsthetic fibre and quality. But the decadence is no longer a mystery. That paper is striving after "perfection"; which, if we are to credit its own oft-repeated asseverations, it has measurably attained.

There is some prospect that a general international agreement with regard to the question of patent rights may presently be reached. It is proposed to hold an International Congress in Vienna, on the 4th of August, to discuss the rights of inventors and to recommend a uniform patent system for adoption by all civilized countries. This Congress will be composed of skilled workmen, manufacturers, scientific observers, and other experts, and its purpose is to devise methods of protection, under the sanctions of international law, for all inventors who have added or may hereafter add to the wealth of the world by the construction of labor-saving machines. The English Parliament has already declared in favor of such an assimilation, and it is officially stated that after the adjournment of the Congress, Austria will be ready to negotiate a treaty with our government. There is a party, looking to the precedents of Switzerland and Holland, which will agitate for the entire abolition of patents, but there is little likelihood of their success.

Says General Butler, in response to a letter from a constituent upbraiding him for his share in the salary steal:

"Before you used that argument of oppressive taxation because of raising the salaries of Congressmen, it would have been well for you to have taken your pencil and computed exactly how much that oppression would be upon each inhabitant of the United States, and you would have found the whole amount for two years to be something less than three cents."

This is not argument; it is sheer Mephistophelian sophistry. It is not by the amount of injury resulting from a wrong act that moral responsibility is to be measured, but by the degree of distinctness with which the conscience has the opportunity of distinguishing between right and wrong. That man altogether misuses his privilege who votes solely from class or self interest, and without considering how it would act on the residue of the nation. General Butler did this, and no man knows it better than himself. Indeed, the very fact that he returned the three cents to the remonstrant is a tacit acknowledgment of the indefensibleness of his course. He must not expect to brazen the matter out in any such supercilious way.

Frequent embarrassments concerning the question of riparian rights having heretofore arisen out of the operations of engineer officers engaged in works of river and harbor improvements, the Chief Engineer has just issued, for the guidance of subordinate officers, a compilation of the principal authorities and decisions upon the subject. The right and title to the lake shores is vested in the States, except in those comparatively few instances where title has been expressly conveyed to the United States. But the government can protect its works constructed for the general good, as well as cause the removal of obstructions to navigation by instituting legal proceedings under certain acts of Congress. The owners of land bounded by navigable waters have certain rights, independent of whether the title extends to the middle of the stream, such as free access to the navigable part of the water and the right to make a landing or wharf, but these rights are subject to general rules and regulations for the protection of the public rights in the stream. The ebb and flow of the tide are not the test of navigability from which results federal jurisdiction, but natural navigation for trade and travel is the legal test. Navigable rivers are within the jurisdiction of the general government when they form a continued highway between one or more States, or from the latter to foreign parts. The points thus succinctly set forth are of considerable public interest and importance.

That terrible disease, known as cerebro-spinal meningitis, seems to be spreading widely in various parts of the country. In some localities the malady, partly, perhaps, on account of its forbidding name, and partly by reason of the number and severity of the cases reported, appears to have created a decided panic. There is, however, no occasion for special alarm. The disease is not a new one. As science advances and its means of examination and analysis become more numerous and definite, various diseases which have hitherto been all classed under one general head, are observed to possess certain peculiarities which warrant them being classed by themselves. So with the cerebro-spinal meningitis. The name is moderately new, but that the disease has existed to a greater or less extent, for time illimitable, is as certain as that human flesh has been heir to ills. It is an affection of the posterior portion of the brain, causing inflammation of the spinal cord. This inflammation, when severe, causes the muscles which are fed by the nerves affected, to become constrained and the head to be drawn back in the eminently painful and constrained condition which appears to be the marked feature of the disease. Its causes are uncertain. Some medical authorities consider it an endemic, and others not. In case it is an endemic, whether or not foul atmosphere, much damp weather, hard and over work, or a hundred other natural causes give it birth, is undecided. That it is an epidemic is generally denied, and also that it is contagious; and it is claimed that if two or more people in the same house or neighborhood are affected, they will be found to have been exposed to similar influences. Some physicians consider it an epidemic, however, but, in fact, it is a disease of which so little is really known, that no one opinion is likely to be held by half a dozen of physicians. That the malady, upon the whole, has appeared this spring to a more than usual extent, cannot be denied, yet that may have been caused by no special visitation, but by certain local causes which would provoke its appearance among those alone who have been exposed to them. People who take the usual care of their health may probably rest in comparative security from the cerebro-spinal meningitis, as from any other disease.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The ease with which any new development of religious thought is put down as "heterodox," is equaled by the facility with which anything done in carrying on the government is denounced, by those who do not like it, as "unconstitutional." From the glibness with which these decisions are rendered on constitutional questions, an unadvised observer might conclude that constitutional learning was one of the ordinary acquirements of every American citizen.

The latest "unconstitutional" act that has been discovered is the appointment of Senators Graham, Rutan and Davis, of Berks, as Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition. The clause in the Constitution alleged to be violated by their appointment is the following:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time."

The answer to the constitutional objection thus raised is that the Commission to the Vienna Exposition is *not* a "civil office" in the meaning of the Constitution. It is a mere Commission to obtain information to be laid before the Legislature, without salary, the $6,000 appropriated to the use of the Commissioners being solely to defray their necessary expenses. The whole question was thoroughly discussed, by men well versed in Constitutional law, before the appointments were made, and the unanimous opinion arrived at was that the appointments were in no way forbidden by the Constitution.

A "civil office" is well understood to be an office with a specified tenure, powers and compensation. A Commission such as this, to obtain information for the use of the Legislature, is not such an office. It has none of the elements of a "civil office." It has neither tenure, compensation or powers. Its one duty is to inquire and report, and the State merely undertakes to defray the expenses of such inquiry and report. Such commissions have been frequently raised, hitherto without question as to their constitutionality.

Under the joint resolution approved March 19, 1873, the Governor was authorized to appoint as many Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition as he saw fit, without pay. Under the sixty-second section of the appropriation act, the Governor was authorized to designate *three* of the Commissioners whom he was authorized to appoint under the joint resolution of March 19, to make inquiry at the Vienna Exposition on all subjects of importance to Pennsylvania, and make report of their observations and inquiries to the next Legislature, and the sum of $6,000 was appropriated to pay their expenses in so doing. No duties are imposed on any of the other Commissioners. The appointment of all the Commissioners is made under the joint resolution of March 29, and is merely honorary and without pay; the duty of making observation, inquiry and report, is imposed on three of them, by the appropriation act, and the Legislature very properly provided that the expenses of those on whom this duty was laid should be borne by the State.

But why, it may be asked, was such an inquiry authorized? What good end can it serve, and of what use can such a report be to the next Legislature? The answer is easy. Pennsylvania is, herself, going into the Exposition business. She is going to have a grand one of her own in 1876, to which she has appropriated a million of dollars and the management of which is partially, if not mainly, in her own hands. It is but natural she should want to know how such things are done abroad, and in order that she may be able to profit by what is to be seen and learned there, the appointment of a Legislative Commission to make report of the facts to the Legislature seemed the proper and legitimate method. Other States, Ohio amongst the number, have done and are doing the same thing, and why should Pennsylvania be behind them?

It is proper to add that this 62d section of the Appropriation bill was not offered in the Conference Committee until all the other parts of the bill had been disposed of. Its adoption was not the result of a bargain, or understanding, and no one on that committee or in either House had any intimation as to whom the Governor would designate. The whole matter was left in the Governor's hands, and he has acted in the matter solely on his own judgment. Hon. Wm. A. Wallace was one of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate, and heartily acquiesced in the incorporation of the 62d section in the Appropriation bill. He is a strict constructionist on all constitutional questions; and as he failed to see anything "unconstitutional" (or improper, even) in it, we shall wait until a better lawyer than he calls his judgment in question before giving up the opinions we have herein expressed.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

As an illustration of the facts yesterday presented on the question of coal supply, and the rapid growth of the bituminous coal trade at this point, we reprint the following table showing the amount of bituminous coal shipped out of the Monongahela river since 1844. It is an instructive table. We take it from "A History of the Monongahela Navigation Company," lately published:

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1844	727,159	1859	28,986,671
1845	1,605,168	1860	27,787,731
1846	1,774,911	1861	29,965,722
1847	3,045,127	1862	33,513,995
1848	3,919,361	1863	26,444,273
1849	9,208,502	1864	25,459,917
1850	12,259,288	1865	39,522,792
1851	12,521,228	1866	42,615,360
1852	13,964,469	1867	46,172,776
1853	15,716,367	1868	47,501,010
1854	17,321,946	1869	51,594,409
1855	19,964,499	1870	57,595,470
1856	23,504,695	1871	48,621,389
1857	25,036,601	1872	54,270,000
1858	25,036,601		
Total			727,911,561

From this it will be seen that in less than thirty years the supply from the Monongahela has grown from less than a million bushels to over fifty-seven millions of bushels. This is a most astounding rate of growth, and it would be unfair to apply it to the future; but if we take the figures of the last ten years for the rate of growth, we find that the trade of that river has grown in that time from 25,036,601 bushels in 1863 to 54,270,000 bushels in 1872 or about 116 per cent. The same rate of increase in the next ten years, applied to the whole coal trade of Western Pennsylvania, will raise the aggregate from 270,000,000 bushels to 553,500,000 bushels in 1883.

The figures we have given in the table above apply only to one source of supply—the Monongahela river. The supply by railroad has increased even faster than on the river, and is still steadily growing.

SHIP CANAL.

A very important measure, in connection with the question of cheap transportation, has passed the Lower House of the New York Legislature. It has not yet passed the Senate; but as it went very promptly through the House, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it will also pass the Senate. It provides for making a ship canal to connect the Hudson river with the upper part of Lake Champlain, it being understood that the Canadians are to construct a canal from Rouse's Point to the St. Lawrence. This is one of the most costly enterprises of the kind that has been undertaken for many years past. It will involve the improvement of the channel in Lake Champlain, the land deepening of the upper part of the Champlain Canal, and the improvement of navigation in the Hudson from Hudson to Fort Edward. The object is to provide a *free* ship canal from the lakes to tide-water, the widening and deepening of the Champlain Canal to be extensive enough to allow the passage of vessels drawing ten feet. This would, if accomplished, cheapen transportation materially in the summer time, and would naturally tend to draw the grain trade to New York.

COMMISSIONERS TO VIENNA.

Under the Joint resolution of March 19, 1873, authorizing the Governor to appoint as many Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition (without pay) as he may deem expedient, Governor Hartranft has appointed the following named gentlemen, in addition to the three Senators designated under Section 62 of the Appropriation act, viz:

"George J. Sherman, Titusville, Crawford county; J. H. Dunn, John C. Ballitt, Joseph Hurst, Francis Gurney Smith, M. D., Henry Lewis, Samuel G. Thompson, D. Brainerd Williamson and Wm. McCreery, Philadelphia; Wm. C. Smythe, Alex. Chambers, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., and J. J. Gillespie, Pittsburgh; Samuel M. Wherry, Shippensburg, Cumberland county; Andrew Cope, Oil City, Venango county; Edward Camphausen, Erie, Erie county; W. H. Shelley, York, York county; Rev. Dr. M. Meigs, Pottstown, Montgomery county; Chas. A. Miner, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county; J. B. Finley and W. H. Stewart, Kittanning, Armstrong county.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the slaughter-house cases from Louisiana, furnishes a decisive judicial interpretation of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments to the Constitution, and the construction thus placed on these amendments is of sufficient importance to merit momentary attention.

The State of Louisiana, it is understood, passed an act giving to a certain chartered company the exclusive right to slaughter animals for food in New Orleans, and required all butchers to have their slaughtering done at the place established for that purpose by that company. The butchers of New Orleans resented this as an invasion of their natural rights, and took a case up to the Supreme Court, basing their appeal to that tribunal on the ground that the act was a violation of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments of the National Constitution—of the Thirteenth amendment because it reduced the butchers to a state of servitude, and of the Fourteenth, because it abridged their privileges and immunities as citizens of the United States.

The Supreme Court decides that the act is not a violation of either of these amendments. Those amendments, the Court says, were adopted to free the negroes and to protect them in their freedom, and although couched in general terms, are not to be wrested from their plain object. The Thirteenth amendment was adopted to deliver the negroes from involuntary servitude, and the Fourteenth to protect them in the enjoyment of their civil rights. The butchers of New Orleans are not reduced to "involuntary servitude" by the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, nor does it deprive them of any of their rights as citizens of the United States. The Fourteenth amendment protects the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States from the hostile action of the States but *not* those of the citizens of the several States.

Those timid and apprehensive people who have been lamenting the steady tendency to centralization in the National government, and to the destruction of State rights may take new heart from this decision. It is a very conclusive refusal to stretch the meaning of the Constitution so as to interfere with State legislation and recognizes to the full the rights of the States to manage their own affairs in their own way, free from the interference of the National government. It is in this regard, a wholesome decision, and scatters to the winds many crude theories and interpretations.

In one other respect, also, we hail this decision as salutary. It establishes the power of the State Legislatures over the whole subject of sanitary regulations in cities. This power, it says, is among the most necessary and frequent exercises of power belonging to the States, and the exclusive authority of the Legislatures over the subject is well settled. It will be the fault of the cities themselves, therefore, if they do not hereafter obtain from their respective Legislatures full power to protect the health of their citizens in all respects.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Shortly after its first appearance, the writings of the older Chicago papers dubbed the *Inter-Ocean* of that city the "Between-Puddies." It has now earned the soubriquet in good earnest, having moved into a new office which is located midway between the *Times* and *Tribune*.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company have now on exhibition in New York a map of the route of their road, which is to be sent to Vienna. The map is the largest ever made in the country, measuring forty-two feet by ten, and representing an area of 65,500 square miles. It was only five weeks in preparation, although executed in water colors, and showing at a glance the contour and general physical characteristics of the immense stretch of country.

It came out, during the preliminary examination of Dr. Edward Brown, in New York, for a murderous assault on a collector of gas bills, that he had served a term in the penitentiary for causing the death by abortion of a young girl. The "doctor" admitted this himself when asked as to its truth.

Joining in the general desire to encourage and foster manufacturers in the South, the Savannah *Republican* observes that some action must soon be taken in Georgia to relieve the capital invested therein; that the facilities for obtaining water power are abundant, while plenty of raw material is at hand, and labor is comparatively cheap.

Concord, Mass., has a sudden access of historical enthusiasm and accuracy, and determined to accept the bequest of a man who left the town $600 and a strip of land as a site for a monument in commemoration of the skirmish in 1775.

Here's that everlasting "*What nonsense is noticed*" again. The Lord Chief Justice of England proposes to produce a "summing up" of the evidence on both sides, in writing, upon the Junius controversy.

The curiosity of the sex is likely to have another fatal illustration. A woman at Lawrence, Mass., suddenly turned her head to look behind her the other day, and neither she nor the doctors have been able to turn it back.

A jury at Chicago has imposed a fine of $500 upon a landlord who rented a house which he knew at the time to be infected with small-pox. The example is as timely as just.

The *Snapper's Journal* is the latest novelty of New York journalism. The chief object of the paper is to act as middleman between parties desiring to "swap" articles of all kinds. No names are given but numbers are substituted. When replying to any offer for exchange, the number is addressed and sent to the office of the *Journal*, and thence forwarded to the advertiser.

Women preachers are increasing rapidly. Ten new names have been added to the list within the last six months.

A new counterfeit fifty cent script has made its appearance. Though readily detected by close observation, it is said to be a dangerous imitation. Previous attempts at imitating the fishes woven in the paper of the genuine, has been done by printing, but the paper has the appearance of being made with the threads, similar to the genuine.

The twenty per cent. additional compensation voted by Congress in 1867 to civil employees of the government has been in litigation ever since, but has now been decided in favor of the employees by the Court of Claims.

The Backward Springtime is the subject of comment, if not a cause of complaint, all over the country.

It is said that Kentucky hemp grows a thousand pounds to the acre. Nevertheless, if half the rascally Ku-Klux there had justice done them, the importation of hemp would be an absolute necessity.

Peru continues to push her various railroad enterprises with marvellous energy, and in that, as in many other respects, promises to be the Yankee of South American State of the future.

There are three lunatics confined in the San Francisco jail who imagine that they are locomotives. The poor fellows have probably been in the habit of taking on too much steam.

From the general tone of our exchanges we learn that wherever the snow has disappeared green grass is growing finely, and there is no fear but the grass in growth farmers from beginning their spring work. The grass crop never promised better than at the present time.

In this a specimen of the boasted honesty of the Southern people? In repacking three bales of cotton shipped by an Augusta merchant to a New Orleans cotton firm, two pieces of heavy pine logs were found in the centre of each bale, aggregating in weight seven hundred and thirty-seven pounds.

PERSONAL.

McKee Rankin, an actor who has been traveling through the country for some months, playing "Rip Van Winkle," has petitioned in the Chicago courts for an adjudication in bankruptcy. His assets amount to five, his liabilities to $12,000.

Somebody proposes that the President shall take advantage of the approaching summer vacation to make a brief visit to Europe, and show himself to the assembled representatives of the races of mankind at the Vienna Exposition. The proposition reflects much credit upon the author's capacity for the show business, that it is a wonder Barnum's ever thought of it.

Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, appointed to fill the vacancy on the Civil Service Advisory Board caused by the resignation of Joseph Medill, was, some three years ago, nearly killed by being assaulted by ruffians in the street. The attack was supposed to have been instigated by the late Jim Fisk, as Mr. Eaton had rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious to the then reigning Erie management.

A Boston correspondent of the New York *World* tells the following very good story: A well known druggist of this city, whose native place is a Rhode Island town somewhat famous for its clam bakes, not long ago gave his uncle, a well-to-do orthodox deacon, resident in the town referred to, a chance per which had been long in the possession of his family. When the deed was passed a fifty cent stamp was required, and the deacon wrote to his nephew, the apothecary, for the amount necessary to liquidate the sum advanced for the purchase of the stamp.

Professor Tyndall has, since his return to England, been lecturing on Niagara. He predicted that in time the American fall would be abolished, having a whirlpool, and the Horseshoe fall would have receded still further back, at the same time narrowing down the bed of the river behind it.

Rose Eytinge, the wife of George H. Butler, ex-Consul to Egypt, is to resume the stage, and will join the company at the Union Square Theatre, New York.

Master Jesse Grant has just started on a tour around the world, and though but fourteen years of age, will make it unattended. Nevertheless, he will have no lack of friends who will be on the watch for him.

The house in which Andrew Johnson was born, at Raleigh, N. C., was pulled down the other day, and enthusiastic admirers of the great statesman of his native village carried off a large portion of the edifice as relics.

Moncure D. Conway tells this story in one of his London letters to the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "Let me conclude my letter with the following little conversation which I overheard at the Adelphi Theatre a few evenings ago. The play was 'Jack Cade.' First stranger, remarking upon one of the earlier acts of the hero, says: 'He's a fair candidate for Newgate.' Second stranger says: 'If he went to America he'd be a fair candidate for Congress.' Fact."

New York city has an old Englishman who reads all the plays of Shakspeare through every year, and takes exactly the year to do it. He has done so for thirty-seven years.

At This Very Hour

Thousands are suffering from fever and ague, or languishing in that condition of debility which the variable weather of the season is liable to produce, especially if the nervous system be particularly sensitive and the physique delicate rather than robust. All these sufferers, however much they may deserve sympathy, are nevertheless the victims of their own want of forecast. A course of Hostetters Stomach Bitters, commenced a month ago, would have excempted them from their present troubles. Having neglected prevention, let them at once adopt a means of cure. A wineglassful of that genial vegetable tonic and alterative taken twice or thrice a day, for a week or two, will afford effectual relief in any case of intermittent or remittent fever, chronic indigestion, constipation, biliousness or nervous weakness, and a perseverence in the use of the restorative will prevent the possibility of a relapse.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852
Open Daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
R. S. McCLEAVY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, E. Rauch, O. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, Jas. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Guthrie Fox, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is Invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of GEO. W. BITNER was dissolved on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1873, by its own limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEO. W. BITNER, 180 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Car Works.
The business of MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING CARS, and GENERAL WORK, will be conducted under the above style, at the Shops lately owned by the firm of Geo. W. Bitner, Torrens Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, G.W. W. BITNER being General Manager.
J. R. WILSON,
President and Treasurer.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED G. BILDERBACK
With us in our business.
S. EWART & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1873.

S. EWART & CO.,
Tea and Tobacco Dealers
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 289 LIBERTY STREET.
We invite the attention of Buyers to our Large and Newly Selected Stock of Goods. While TEA AND TOBACCO will be leading features of our business, our line will comprise a full list of everything needed to a Wholesale Grocery House.

CANDIDATES.
FOR ASSEMBLY—
WILLIAM COATES,
Millvale borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
STATE SENATE—
GEO. H. ANDERSON
Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention. d*
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
WM. H. CLARK,
Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 3.
FOR PROTHONOTARY—
M. G. COREY,
Of Braddock's Borough, late Captain Company G, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers. Subject to the decision of Republican Nominating Convention No. 3.
FOR PROTHONOTARY—
B. F. KENNEDY,
Of Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY—
WILLIAM SWISSHELM,
Of Wilkins township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.
FOR PROTHONOTARY—
JOSEPH ROSS
Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination to the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
RICHARD THOMPSON,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 3.

MORRIS P. MILLER, W. H. FORSE, C. B. FORSE
Miller, Forse & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Mott & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

TREES, PLANTS, SEEDS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Seed Potatoes, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Green House and Bedding Plants, Cut Flowers in every design.
John R. & A. Murdoch,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

GAZZAM & COCHRAN
Have Removed Their Offices
TO
UNITED STATES LAW ASSOCIATION BUILDING,
Diamond Street, Corner Cherry Alley.
James Prescott & Sons,
CHIMNEY SWEEPS.
We also SET GRATES AND PUT ON CHIMNEY TOPS IN THE BEST STYLE, and all kinds of JOBBING IN BRICK WORK.
If you want a Chimney Cleaned without dust, or a Grate Set right, give us a call.
We WARRANT to Cure all SMOKY CHIMNEYS
We Clean and Repair all kinds of Furnaces in the best manner and shortest notice, and constantly keep on hand a large Stock of MAGIC RANGES. Pieces can be furnished of this Range on shortest notice.
Orders left at JAMES PRESCOTT & SONS, No. 19 Isabella street, Allegheny, Pa., or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

DRY GOODS.
Tuesday, April 8,
GRAND OPENING
OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S.

Some Special Bargains!
AT 20 CENTS,
ONE CASE CRAMMED STRIPES,
In Blue and White, Green and White, and Black and White, worth 25 cents.
AT 20 CENTS,
One Case Japanese Silk Style Poplins,
Worth 25 cents by the case.
AT 40 CENTS,
One Case New Shades of Mignonette Coloring.
6-4 BALERO CLOTH,
Very Good Quality, worth 50 cents.
AT 50 CENTS,
One Case New Shades and Colorings.
6-4 PURE MOHAIRS,
Beautiful Goods, worth 65 cents.
AT 31 CENTS,
ONE CASE BROCADE JAP SILKS,
In all the New Mignonette Colorings, regular price, 50c.
AT 37 CENTS,
One Case Gray and Brown Mixed
PURE MOHAIR GLACE POPLINS,
Elegant Goods for Traveling Suits, worth 60 cents.
AT $1 00,
An Elegant Assortment of
GRAY AND BLACK STRIPED SILKS,
Good Quality, usually sold at $1 37½.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
At $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 00, extra good value for the money.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

BULLETIN FOR THIS WEEK
WE ARE NOW READY WITH OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
GIMPS, LACES, FLOUNCING, FURNISHING GOODS.
In every department we are offering SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN NEW AND CHOICE GOODS.
LACE DEPARTMENT.
VAL. LACES, THREAD LACES, POINT LACES, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, GUIPURE LACES.
HAMBURG DEPARTMENT—
HAMBURG FLOUNCING, HAMBURG EDGING, HAMBURG INSERTING.
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT—
SILK GIMPS, SILK FRINGES, CHENILLE GIMPS.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT—
BALBRIGAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN MAKES.
COMB DEPARTMENT, New Style—
SHELL, RUBBER, HORN, SILVER, GOLD and JET COMBS.
SCARF AND FICHU DEPARTMENT—
EVERYTHING IN THIS LINE.
ALL THE NEW and CHOICE GOODS.
RUFFLING AND PUTTING,
STANDARD TRIMMING,
KID GLOVES,
LISLE AND KID GLOVES,
AT
Morganstern & Co's
78 and 80 Market Street.

Spring Styles
Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool
HATS,
SILK AND CLOTH
CAPS.
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN MARKET, AT
PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
151 WOOD ST.

FURNITURE
At Reduced Prices.
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL and OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PEARL WHEAT
IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST
Delicious, Wholesome and Nourishing
Preparation of nature's great food ever produced. Its sensibly nothing but the woody fibre and a portion of the water are removed by the process, leaving all the starch, gluten and the greatest part of the mineral substances (phosphates), all that is nourishing in the wheat. The removal of the woody fibre makes it far more palatable than the various preparations of wheat now in the market. No other article of food contains such proper proportions of the requirements of the whole human system. For those suffering from INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, and to persons of sedentary habit, it will prove invaluable. As a BREAKFAST DISH it is unequaled. Our best physicians here say it is of more importance than anything else now on the board. Try it once, and you will never be without it. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for a Package. Manufactured only by the
Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Co.,
185 to 195 FIRST AVE. Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUST OPENING,
A Large and Varied Stock of
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY,
Bought Direct from the Manufacturers, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN P. DEAN,
Wholesale and Retail Hardware Dealer,
81 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Bargains in Cutlery and other Goods.

NEW WALL PAPER STORE.
THOMAS PALMER
Having Removed to his New, Elegant and Commodious Store,
No. 99 WOOD STREET,
Second door above Diamond alley, is prepared to show WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES, from the low-priced Cheap Paper up through all the grades, to the more costly Stamped Gold, Velvet and Gold, Plain Tinted or all-over gilt or color.
CALL AND EXAMINE.

"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.. of Philadelphia,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.
GOFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES H. SMITH, JR.,
LAWYER,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania and all the States,
318 BROADWAY, ROOM 6 and 7, NEW YORK.
Experienced in taking Testimony on commission. ws

DRY GOODS.
AT
McKEE'S
(OLD BARKER ESTABLISHMENT),
THERE IS A FINE
NEW STOCK
OF
Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Alpacas, Poplins, Delanes, Fig'd Grenadines, Striped Hernanis, Gents' Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Linens, Striped and Plain Silks.
CLOTHS for MEN'S & BOYS' WEAR.
LINEN SUITS.
Bishop Lawn Suits.
Shawls, Talmas, Japanese Silks, Chintzes,
LACE SACQUES,
In Black and White from $10 to $150.
Prints, Muslin, Table Linen, &c.,
ALL AT
Lowest Prices.
Best light in the two cities to select by.
A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

BULLETIN
Of New Goods Just Received.
ANOTHER LOT OF
"Perinot" and "Harris Seamless" Kid Gloves.
Windsor Scarfs, Fancy Ties.
Sash and Neck Ribbons.
Turquoise, all colors.
Registered Embroideries.
Neck Ruffings.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Parasols.
Muslin Underwear, Chemises, Night Dresses, Pantalettes, Skirts, &c.
F. H. EATON'S
Trimming Store,
17 FIFTH AVENUE.

1873.
Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.
ALSO,
White Goods, Embroideries, &c.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers
Bonnet, Trimming, Neck and Sash Ribbons
VELVET RIBBONS, NECK TIES,
Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets and Crapes,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS,
Straw Bonnets and Ladies' and Children's Hats Trimmed and Untrimmed.
AND IN CONNECTING WAREROOMS,
White Goods, Linens, Embroideries,
LACES, NETS, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BRAIDS, THREAD LACES, &c.
Nos. 237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
These Goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders executed on the Philadelphia and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission all Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS to the National Line, sailing between the Clyde and Queenstown, and Liverpool, London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Continental Europe at LOWEST RATES.

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLIS, A. V. MCDONALD, JAMES T. BRADY, S. L. FAIRSTOCK, DANIEL HOWDEN, G. S. PETTIGREW, PHILIP REMEL, R. SIMONDS, HON. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, J. J. MCALOON, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Subscriptions Received

FOR THE

CITY OF PITTSBURGH'S

7 Per Cent. Bonds,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION, BY

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

BANKERS.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 18, 1873.

The money market in Pittsburgh may be said to be slowly improving, as money is coming in and the deposit lines of the banks are increasing, all we now need is a return of confidence in the stability and soundness of borrowers to bring about an easy money market. It is probable that any parties who have been able to weather the storms of the past winter have thrown round their soundness and that no more suspensions or failures will be heard of. The gossip of the street reports, however, the discovery of some more forged paper, brought to light by the publication of the list of securities stolen from the Safe Deposit Company. The amount is said to be small, and no names are given.

Yesterday's depression in the stock market was continued to-day at the start, although gold made a start about noon, moving up to 112¾, closing at 112⅞, and money raised up to 7 per cent. on government collateral. In the afternoon things looked better and there was a strong advance in the whole list.

We are glad to state the fact that it has now become a pretty general opinion that Secretary of the Treasury does not intend to interpose his hand to help the speculators of Wall street, but will let them take care of themselves, confining his attentions to the legitimate business of his office, that of collecting and disbursing the taxes and revenues of the government, letting the money market to be affected by the natural movements of the trade. When the public are sure of no farther Treasury interference they will cease to look to or apprehend the action of the Department.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

April 18, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅞	112⅞
Canton	57½	57½	57½	57½
Western Union Tel	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Quicksilver	27½	27½	27½	27½
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Adams Express	60	60	60	60
Wells, Fargo & Co	63	63	63	63
American Express	50	50	50	50
United States Express	50	50	50	50
New York Central	106½	106½	106½	106½
Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Michigan Central	103	103	103	103
Lake Shore	93	93	93	93
Illinois Central	117	117	117	117
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107	107	107
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	92	92	92	92
Chicago and N. W.	83½	83½	83½	83½
Chicago and N. W. pref.	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	96	96	96	96
St. Paul	34½	34½	34½	34½
St. Paul pref	60	60	60	60
Fort Wayne	92	92	92	92
Terre Haute	15	15	15	15
Terre Haute pref	40	40	40	40
Chicago and Alton	110	110	110	110
Ohio and Miss	44	44	44	44
Wabash	68½	68½	68½	68½
Fort Wayne	92	92	92	92
Terre Haute	15	15	15	15
Chicago and Alton	110	110	110	110
Ohio and Miss	44	44	44	44
Union	93½	93½	93½	93½
Del., L. & Lackawanna	99	99	99	99
Hartford and Erie	3½	3½	3½	3½
Panton's Hall	107½	107½	107½	107½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s of 1881	117
United States 5-20s of 1862	117
United States 5-20s of 1864	117
United States 5-20s of 1865	117
United States 10-40s	113
United States 5s, January and July, 1881	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
Currency Sixes	117

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	85½	Phila. and Erie	27½
Reading	97½	Lehigh Navigation	76
Union Can	10½	Pittsburgh 5s	73
Oil Creek	34½	Little Schuylkill	30
Lehigh Valley	59½	Central Transport'n	47

—William Ward, No. 72 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling at 1 per cent. cash bonus on 30 days' time, and 1½ to 2 per cent. bonus on 60 days', at points varying from the market price of the securities named as follows:

	Puts—Below.	Calls—Above.
Central and Hudson	1 to ¾	¾ to ⅞
C. C. C. & I.	¾ to ⅞	⅞ to 1
Erie Railway	⅝ to ¾	¾ to ⅞
Hannibal and St. Jo	¾ to ⅞	⅞ to 1
Illinois Railroad	⅞ to 1	1 to 1⅛
Lake Shore	⅞ to 1	1 to 1⅛
Michigan Central	⅞ to 1	1 to 1⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	¾ to ⅞	⅞ to 1
Pacific Mail	⅝ to ¾	¾ to ⅞
Pacific Mail	¾ to ⅞	⅞ to 1
Quicksilver	¾ to ⅞	⅞ to 1
Wabash	⅝ to ¾	¾ to ⅞
Western Union	¾ to ⅞	⅞ to 1

—Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, bankers, No. 5 Nassau street, New York, quote:

Sterling—Bankers 12[illegible]; A. 11[illegible]; B. 11[illegible]; extra C 11[illegible]; prime to choice 11[illegible]; fair to good refining 10[illegible]; common to good common 9[illegible]; grocery grades 9[illegible]; Cuba Muscovado, 9[illegible]; molasses sugars 8[illegible]; centrifugals, 9[illegible]; Melado 8[illegible]; Havana Boxes, 11[illegible]; Havana Crates, 10[illegible]; Manila 8[illegible]; Java 10[illegible]; Sandwich Island 9[illegible]; Porto Rico 9[illegible]; Cardenas 9[illegible]; Trinidad 9[illegible]; Brazil 9[illegible]; Mauritius 9[illegible]; Bengal 8[illegible]; Penang 8[illegible]; Singapore 8[illegible]; Manila 8[illegible]; Siam 8[illegible]; Batavia 8[illegible]; Madras 8[illegible]; Pegu 8[illegible]; Calcutta 8[illegible]; Bombay 8[illegible]; Shanghai 8[illegible]; Foochow 8[illegible]; Hong Kong 8[illegible]; Amoy 8[illegible]; Japan 8[illegible]; Manila 8[illegible]; Sydney 8[illegible]; Mauritius 8

THE VERY LATEST.

THE DOOMED MODOCS.

The Exterminating Process Commenced in Earnest.

Details of Two Days' Fighting.

The Red Devils Cut Off from Water, and Must Surrender or Abandon their Stronghold.

HEADQUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, April 16, Camp Scott, Tule Lake.—The day opened warm and still, and was ordered in by a war of musketry and occasional booming of howitzers. Col. Mason's camp was at Hospital Rock, at the north side of Captain Jack's position and directly under that famous stronghold. Gen. Gillem, who had been awaiting the arrival of his stores and the Warm Spring Indians, issued orders yesterday for teams to be sent up and for the troops to be supplied with three days' rations and a hundred rounds of ammunition. Next for the cavalry to be ready to move at 2 A. M. to-day, and for Col. Mason, on the opposite side of the Lava Beds, to move at the same hour on the enemy. Col. Perry and Lieut. Cranston, of the cavalry, were to move at a point beyond the main line, the cavalry to conceal themselves until joined in the morning by infantry and artillery. It was hoped that when the Indians came into camp the Modocs would observe them, and in an attempt to cut them off fall into the hands of the cavalry.

These movements were faithfully executed, and Perry and Cranston got within a mile and one-half of Long Jim, a Modoc, who was under guard as a friendly. At daylight he broke away from the guard and escaped, although many shots were fired at him. At daylight the shots were fired at Long Jim, and the Modocs in front of the troops fired a volley into the Modocs on the opposite side of the ravine, who knew Cranston's force, or the Lava Beds, all the time. At six o'clock the sounds of howitzers and new shells bursting in the ravine could be heard. At the same time the Modocs over captain Jack's camp with Indians and the firing was more apparent. The main fire was from the north side. Colonel Mason was to advance on the north, and Colonel Green was to advance on the south, crossing up along the ridge, leaving only the one for Mason to come through. Green's force was in camp on the ridge to escape it, and ammunition. Capt. Evans, in charge of the Napa artillery, with twenty men, was in the charge of the company of howitzers.

At 6 o'clock Green and Mason's command moved out, Green at 7 A. M. united with Col. Perry's command, and soon the two opened a hot fire through Hasbrouck, in about an hour and a half after leaving camp, and soon the two opened. While marching along the lake shore, but at the head of a long cave, about a mile and a half from camp, they came to a point of the first opposition, consisting of scrubby sagebrush on the side of a long ridge. The troops were under the order of advance column of companies under each cover as the necessities offered. On our right the ground was covered with the dead bodies of Indians, from the fact that the Modocs could not carry off the wounded. Only one soldier was wounded in Lieut. Boyd's company, and he was shot through the arm. Five Indians are reported killed. Of these we have some scraps. None of them killed and wounded are known to be the Indians' names. It is evident, if we can hold the position of the lava beds, that the Modocs will have to surrender. A heavy fire of musketry is now heard near the lake shore. The Indians are evidently fighting for water. They are now within range of our troops in action speak of them in the highest terms.

THE VERY LATEST.

MODOC BRAVES ROUT GREEN AND STONEHILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A dispatch just received says: Our side has now five scalps in this fight. Two of the Indians have the scalp of the boy Harvey, killed this morning. From officers who came in with the cavalry we learn the enemy have been driven from their stronghold. The Lava Beds is now occupied by Modocs and no questions. During the afternoon we could see smoke from south of the Lava Bed, indicating plainly that the Modocs were moving toward Willow springs, on the old emigrant road, or for the country between Clear and Tule Lakes. The cavalry started for the country east of the old emigrant road some time this evening.

The wounded in the charge fight in ten wounded and five killed. Both wings of troops are in existence and are pursuing the Modocs as fast as they can. Part of them occupy the Lava Bed now, and will prevent any Modocs from returning.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—River twenty-eight feet six inches and rising. Departed—Andes, for Memphis; Ben Sun Chas passed down from Pittsburgh to Louisville; Liberty No. 6 and crew, came up from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati with tows of manufactured goods.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—Weather cloudy and cool. River falling with 10 feet 6 inches on the falls. Arrived—Barnett and Son, Cincinnati; Messenger, Pittsburgh; Gray, Memphis. Departed—Telegraph, St. Louis; Lookout, Pomeroy.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 18.—Cloudy and rained all night, clearing this morning. Mercury at 60 in. River has fallen six inches. Departed—Ben Sun, Chas Parker, Tarascon, Mary Morgan, Florence, Clarke's Chimes, Andy Gray, Eliza Ellis—Parcels and Gladiator, Bustons fare.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 18.—The river is on a stand with 20 feet four inches on the falls. Arrived—Cumberland, Wabash, Fellsville, Upper Cumberland, with 300 hogsheads tobacco. Weather warm and clear.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., April 18.—Arrived—John F. Tolle, St. Louis; Kenosha, Wood, Pilot Chip, Memphis; Ben Sun, Cincinnati; Ben Sun, Pittsburgh; Grand Lake, Pittsburgh; Nashville, Cincinnati; Ben Sun, Pittsburgh; Nashville, Cincinnati; Ben Sun, Pittsburgh; Nashville, Cincinnati; Ben Sun